ARMY RESERVE
ARMY RESERVE MAGAZINE
Fall-1981

Are USAR Volunteers Good Enough?

Beginning on page 14

Nike Ajax missiles, a weapon of the [illegible], stand guard over San Francisco
U.S. Army Photo by Thomas Vasquez

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CHIEF, ARMY RESERVE
Maj. Gen. William R. Berkman

CHIEF, PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICE EDITOR-IN-CHIEF
Steven Kimmel

COMMAND INFORMATION OFFICER
Maj. Richard B. Crossland

EDITOR
Captain Robert H. Pratt

ASSOCIATE EDITOR
Henry T. Kearney

CONTRIBUTING EDITOR
Kelly C. Bowers

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LETTERS

IS YOUR BOSS ON YOUR SIDE?

Sir: I too, like the Reservist who called you about going to jump school and getting his Special Forces training (*Letters* — Spring 81), read your Summer 1980 issue about employer support for the Guard and Reserve. I would like to share with your readership certain ground rules that should serve as a guide to handling employers:

1. All communications referring to your request for time off for training and related matters should be in writing to your employer. Keep all carbon copies for future reference. Retain all responses for your records.

2. Get in touch and stay in touch with your local representative assigned to the National Committee for Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve. Let him/her know your plans and keep him/her informed about any progress or setbacks.

3. Under no circumstances say or do anything that will antagonize your employer or jeopardize your employment.

4. Build a portfolio of documentation. Note all telephone calls related to your request by date, time, who was spoken to and subject and tone of the conversation. Even record time and dates of phone calls when there is a busy signal or no answer. Do not keep the portfolio at work unless you plan to use it.

5. Let your representative at the National Committee follow through when appropriate. Remember, you can only do just so much without jeopardizing your job.

Warrant Officer
Richard J. Yoffee
Westminster, Maryland

Warrant Officer Yoffee had some problems getting time off for Reserve training and offers the advice above.

GOOD MEN STAY THAT WAY

Sir: I read in the Summer 1981 issue of *Army Reserve Magazine* your article about Master Sgt. Moore. I remember the sergeant well. He had a real love for the Army and his job. He was highly regarded by all ranks. It was a pleasure reading this article. It gave me especially great pleasure seeing his photo in your magazine. He hasn't changed in 20 years.

Sgt. First Class
Hugo Lewental
New York, N.Y.

Flip the coin, please

FLIP THE COIN, PLEASE

Sir: I have many times in the past been tempted to express my views on a specific subject in the magazine and have refrained from doing so. However, the Spring '81 issue is so filled with the never changing, cloudy thinking, I feel a need to reply.

Reference the column from Maj. and Capt. Hoettel *(Letters)* mentioning less than satisfactory living quarters (on military posts) — do not expect anything else! I went this route for 28½ years as a Reservist. No "One Army" concept will ever erase the dividing line between an Active Army soldier and a Reservist, even though the regular establishment pays lip service to this concept as it does to the Volunteer Army, etc.

Soldiers in Reserve units will continue to call it quits regardless of pay, PX access and the efforts of unit commanders to enhance morale, as long as they are treated as something substandard.

Airborne and Green Berets — If the Active establishment feels tough training will result in better soldiers, all well and good. However, the concept of airborne assault, parachuting in particular, has been ineffective and fragmentary from its inception. Airmobile units are essential in these times, but the badges and the flashy but ineffective technique of "helicopter extractions" used in jungle warfare are as outmoded as flintlocks in Europe or the desert areas of the world! The Ranger tab and jump wings remain as status symbols and look good on the record.

The only positive note I read in the entire magazine was the concept of using Reservists to seek out potential Reservists for the U.S. Military Academy. Obviously, the current system of selection is not healthy. An examination of the 1976 West Point Digest reveals that 37.41 percent of the graduates (44 percent of the class of '67 and 43 percent of the class of '69) from 1963 to 1971 are classed as "Civilian Life". This is a gentleman's way of saying that more than one-third of the people who graduated decided to call it quits after the minimum term of service, with a free education. Possibly, the Vietnam War had something to do with these high rates of attrition; possibly not.

It would be nice to see the dull side of the coin exhibited occasionally as well as the polished-for-publication side!

Col. (ret.)
William E. Poulos
Salinas, California

RETIREE MOBILIZATION PLANS

Sir: Thank you for the issues of *Army Reserve Magazine*, Spring 1981, which I received as a member of the IRR. I hope this issue helped all retired personnel.

I have a question, reference your article titled "Reserve Guide" on page 25, where you mention the Enlisted Mobilization Jobs available. What will happen to all of the Puerto Rican retired men in case of a general mobilization?

Pedro Tomas Cruz
San German, Puerto Rico

Present plans call for mobilization of retired personnel in CONUS (Continental United States) only.

LETTERS

THREE-TIME CIB RECIPIENTS URGED TO CONTACT MUSEUM

Sir: Your assistance is requested in compiling a list of infantrymen who have been awarded the Combat Infantryman Badge three times. The roster of these triple CIB holders will be presented to the Infantry Museum at Ft. Benning, Ga. All infantrymen who hold the Combat Infantryman Badge (CIB) with two stars are requested to send their name and grade in which retired, together with a copy of the order for each award, to Col. Donald A. Seibert, USA Retired, 525 Southwick Drive, Fayetteville, N.C. 28303. If orders are not available, please provide the unit with which serving when the CIB was earned and the approximate dates in combat. This information will be used to compile a Roll of Honor for the Infantry Museum. Kindly notify anyone you know who holds the CIB with two stars and request them to send the necessary information.

Col. (ret.)
Donald A. Seibert
Fayetteville, N.C.

DO WE NEED A DRAFT?

Sir: Spec. 5 Elmer opposes draft registration in any form (Spring '81 issue — *Letters*) which he feels is equivalent to resuming a draft status for a limited segment of the American population. I would concur with his opinion of draft registration but for opposite reasons.

My argument against a drafted military establishment is the narrowness and the limitations of its application to our nation. Only a select group would be chosen (age, geography, possible sex, educational level, etc.). Some of these would go to duty willingly and some unwillingly. I submit this would create a situation in which the great bulk of the manpower reservoir would attempt to opt out in some fashion and continue to recreate a mass of youthful discontent.

Therefore, instead of attempting to draft from a small segment of society, we should as soon as possible resolve this through the solution of a universal program of service to the country.

The central and basic idea is that no one would be deferred for any reason. There would be equality of service. None would claim favoritism. This is an important facet of the program: no exceptions. There would be no exceptions for race, color, creed, education, physical status, sex, handicaps, etc. There would be "something for everyone." There would be no religious exceptions.

A system of equalizing duty and service would be established in terms of hardship, danger, age, educational desires, etc. Youth, upon reaching a certain age, would indicate an option or variation of their own. The entire scheme would have flexibility so that a certain amount of switching or transferring could be done to take into account various life happenings during these years.

Universal Service is truly democratic. *Everyone* at a point in time would have to participate. The reservoir of varied potential talent (not just military, either) would be inestimable.

I would remind Spec. 5 Elmer and those of his ilk that France (a great societal defender of freedom, equality, etc.) has a national universal service and the Soviet Union has compulsory military service beginning at the age of 18.

Col. Wesley G. Byerly
Hickory, N.C.

IRR BONUS BUCKS

Sir: I am currently a member of the 815th Station Hospital Army Reserve Unit, out of Newburgh, N.Y. I was interested in your article in the *Army Reserve Magazine,* Spring Issue, on "The IRR Gets Bonus Bucks." In the article, you state that the Army is giving bonuses to IRR and Troop Unit members. My unit does give out bonuses. You also state that an individual may not have completed ten years of total military time or less than their six year military obligation. The program began Jan. 81, retroactive to Oct. 81.

I have now got ten complete years as of Feb. 81. I reenlisted in Jan. 81. Under the guidelines in your article, I would be eligible. I contacted my reserve unit. They told me that they have nothing on this in the Army Regulations. They told me they would check into this matter. They then got back to me shortly afterward. I was told that the only regulation they had said that bonuses will be given to members with no more than nine complete years. I was not eligible under their guidelines.

Under the requirements that were printed in your article, I am eligible. I would appreciate it greatly if you can answer my letter as soon as possible.

Spec. 5 Barry Tabachnick
Newburgh, N.Y.

No, your unit's right. Unit reenlistment bonuses apply if one has nine years or less. The IRR bonus applies if one has six to 10 years. You have the two programs confused. The reference for the unit bonus program is DA Cir 140-81-1. The reference for the IRR bonus is DA Cir 135-81-1.

Starting September 8, 1981, the families of Army Reservists, USAR retirees and DA civilians can literally talk with the Department of the Army — on a toll-free phone line. It's called the Army Family Life Communications Line, or FLCL.

FLCL is a 24-hour information and referral service program, and is part of a larger DA plan to improve family life.

The numbers are:

• Continental United States, call 800-336-5467

• Virginia only, call 800-572-5439

• Alaska, Hawaii, Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico, call 800-325-5480.

Calls are answered 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. (EST) by trained specialists.

BRIEFS

■ *Court Decision: Work Schedule Adjustment.* Your employer must give you time off for Reserve training. But he doesn't have to make arrangements so that you can make up time lost due to training. That's the word from the U.S. Supreme Court's recent decision in *Monroe V. Standard Oil.* Put precisely, this means that if your employer doesn't provide special work scheduling that excludes weekend work days to accommodate his *other* employees, then he doesn't have to provide it for you . . . according to the Department of Defense General Counsel. It's hoped that, because of the unusual nature of this case, a damaging precedent will not be set for Army Reservists and National Guardsmen.

■ *Getting Hired, Staying Hired.* If a firm or agency refuses to hire a USAR member because of the individual's military duties . . . the individual is out of luck. There's no federal protection against bias based on a job applicant's military duties. But federal law does protect you if you're already hired. The law also protects you against loss of promotion or other job benefits due to military obligations.

■ *NCOs of the Same Grade Can Rate Others.* Starting October 1, 1981, a rater can be appointed who is senior either by grade or date of rank. This means that an NCO who supervises other NCOs of the same grade may act as rater if he or she is senior by date of rank.

■ *More Full-Timers.* Congress has reprogrammed approximately $1.2 million to permit filling 363 vacant Troop Program Unit technician positions with active duty Reservists. The request is closely related to a recent test conversion of civilian positions. At the direction of the House Appropriations Committee, the National Guard and the USAR converted nearly 5,400 dual-status civilian positions to Active Guard and Reserve (AGR) slots. In the case of the USAR, 311 former civilians voluntarily converted their civil service jobs to military status and went on active duty. The USAR also brought an additional 965 Reservists into the AGR ranks to fill vacant positions. Conversions ceased on June 30, 1980.

■ *The Army is Testing a Plastic Card Drill Pay Reporting System.* It's called DART, or Drill Attendance Reporting Test. USAR members reporting for drill will present their individual cards. A pay form will be prepared on an impression machine and signed by the Reservist and the unit commander. The form will be sent to a central processing point, and a system called CASPER will take over. CASPER relieves units of the responsibility of maintaining Personal Finance Records. Again, this is a test.

Court rules time off, but . . . .

■ *The Army Reserve Magazine Almost Wasn't.* The Department of the Army has recommended elimination of the Army Reserve Magazine, but the decision to do away with it has been deferred. In the meantime, comments, suggestions, stories and photos from readers are welcome and appreciated.

■ *How Do I Change My Address for the Magazine?* Good question. If you're in the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR), write: RCPAC, ATTN: AGUZ-RMC, 9700 Page Blvd., St. Louis, Mo. 63132. If you're enlisted and in the IRR, you can call your Personnel Management NCO at 1-800-325-1876. If you're an officer and in the IRR, you can call your Personnel Management Officer at the toll-free number listed on page 11. If you're in a unit, make sure it has your correct address. What your unit reports up the chain becomes the address for the magazine. The editor can't change or delete addresses.

■ *Members of the IRR Get Soldiers Magazine Four Times a Year.* That's in January, April, July and October. What's important to remember is that if RCPAC in St. Louis doesn't have your address, you don't get either magazine. It isn't just enough to notify your local post office when you move. RCPAC has to know too.

■ *New EER Form.* The USAR will start using a new Enlisted Evaluation Report Form, DA Form 2166-6, starting October 1, 1981. The new form puts the narrative description of a soldier's performance on the front. You have to look on the back to get the total numerical evaluation. The new form should encourage promotion authorities to pay greater attention to the narrative portion and to the description of an individual's potential.

■ *Chances Are You're Still in the Army* . . . if you enlisted in the service within the last six years, if you're not a Reserve unit member and if you receive the *Army Reserve Magazine* in the mail. That's right. It's the part of the Army called the Individual Ready Reserve, or the IRR. To find out for sure . . . call 1-800-325-1876. No charge.

■ *Short of Equipment.* The Chief, Army Reserve, Maj. Gen. William R. Berkman, recently testified before Congress that Army Reserve units have one-third of the equipment needed in wartime and two-thirds of that required in peacetime. The numbers are based on the dollar value of equipment on hand.

■ *Recruiting for Full War-Time Strength.* The Army will start recruiting to fill 100 percent of its USAR unit positions. That's a change from special reduced manning goals (less than 100 percent) which have been based on what the Department of Defense called "the estimated capability to recruit and retain unit members rather than upon their (USAR units) manpower strength objectives."

■ *Common Tasks Manual.* The list of common tasks, formerly found in every MOS Soldiers Manual, has been put into one Soldiers Manual of Common Tasks (SMCT). Skill Qualifications Tests (SQT) which begin after October 1, 1981 must use the SMCT for reference.

Kenny's most important run was for his daughter, Keri. Photo by Sgt. Jim Babson

Spec. 5 Kevin Kenney has competed in many important races, including the Boston Marathon.

However, last May, Kenney, a personnel management specialist assigned to 94th ARCOM Headquarters at Hanscom Air Force Base, Mass., took part in the most important marathon of his life — a 300-mile, ten-day run from Huntington, Long Island to Carver, Mass. He was running for his daughter, Keri, and for thousands of others afflicted with Tuberous Sclerosis, a genetic disorder which often causes mental retardation, physical handicaps, tumors and skin disorders in small children.

The 300-mile run was sponsored by the Tuberous Sclerosis Association of America to promote public understanding and to help raise money to aid in researching cures for the dreaded disease. For Kenney, the race amounted to a wise investment in his daughter's future happiness.

When **Sgt. Randy Smith** talks to acquaintances about his favorite hobby, he sometimes sounds like a "Star Trek" scriptwriter.

Smith, a military policeman assigned to the 277th MP Platoon in Topeka, Kan., spends much of his spare time building a robot named Unicorn-1. When completed, Unicorn-1 will stand more than 50 inches tall and will be operated from a remote control box leading to a series of switches located in the heart of the robot.

Smith says Unicorn-1 will eventually be radio-controlled, responding to commands given from another room or location. "The first thing I am going to have Unicorn-1 do is cut the grass," he said. "The second thing — wake me up in the morning."

He intends to equip the robot with its own computer. "All I will have to do is pop a cassette tape, written in language the machine understands, into its computer and it will go."

Smith works as a security guard in civilian life and is majoring in computer science at Washburn University in Topeka.

When Cadet **David Lavender** completed his schooling at North Georgia College taking honors as a "Distinguished Military Graduate", it marked another in a long string of academic successes for the Columbus, Ga., native.

Lavender, now a second lieutenant serving as a Signal Corps officer at Ft. Gordon, Ga., also became the second member of the school's Corps of Cadets in the last decade to receive the Stewart Memorial Award, which is given to outstanding senior athletes exemplifying excellent character traits and academic standards.

Besides his accomplishments as a cadet and as a student, Lavender overcame some long odds to excel on the basketball court. He didn't have a scholarship like most of the other players on the North Georgia College team and members of the Corps of Cadets have traditionally not joined the team because of the difficulty of keeping up with athletic and military training requirements.

However, Lavender earned a starting role and his teammates voted to present him the "Hustler Award" in 1979, 1980 and 1981 for contributing the most to the team effort. He also served as captain of the team during the 1981 season.

As a "Distinguished Military Graduate", Lavender received the highest possible honor for a North Georgia College cadet. The award is based on academic achievement, leadership ability, and potential for future military service.

Photo by Sgt. Martha Vix

Smith's hobby sounds like a "Star Trek" script.

Photo by Olin Jackson

Lavender: an athletic, academic and military success story.

Photo by Spec. 4 Dan Boone

Rodriguez recently capped a brilliant military career.

WWII Hero:

Rodriguez Recalls Burma Mission

By 1st Lt. Ruby G. Brumfield, 203rd Public Affairs Detachment

Thirty-eight years ago, **Sgt. Maj. Gerard Rodriguez** was one of 3,000 men who marched into Burma with Brig. Gen. Frank Merrill.

Rodriguez, who recently retired as director of the 5048th USAR School's Noncommissioned Officer Academy in Wichita, Kan., was one of less than 120 of Merrill's men who survived. Believed to be the last survivor of Merrill's Marauders still in the service, he has finally put his uniform away but not his memories.

Rodriguez's retirement from the Army Reserve capped a brilliant military career which included service as a green beret in the Special Forces, as a drummer and first sergeant for the 89th Division band, and as a member of the United States Bicentennial Color Guard.

A native of Andorra, a small country in the Pyrenees Mountains between France and Spain, he became an anti-Falangist guerilla fighter during the Spanish Civil War in the 1930s when, at age 13, he witnessed the killing of his entire family by soldiers in Francisco Franco's revolutionary army.

When he was only 15, he had a price placed on his head by Franco's government but he avoided capture by hiking across France to LeHavre where he found work as a cabin boy on a ship bound for the United States.

Before joining the U. S. Army, the young Rodriguez raced horses, working as a horse trainer and as a contract and free lance rider in West Virginia. After becoming a citizen in 1940, he joined the Army. However, he was too small for his uniform so he was made permanent stable orderly

Rodriguez (second from right) and Merrill's Marauders march through Burma to join Stilwell's Chinese units.

with the 3d Cavalry, 8th Signal Company at Ft. Meade, Md.

THE GALAHADS

When his unit was mechanized, he transferred to the infantry and later joined an all-volunteer ranger unit, the 5307th Composite Group, better known as Merrill's Marauders and code named "Galahad".

The 5307th, part of the 475th Infantry, was the first American experiment in long-range penetration tactics. The Marauders were commandos, guerilla fighters and the forerunners of the modern Army's Green Berets.

When the Galahads arrived in India late in 1943, they were placed under the command of the British General Orde Wingate and trained with the Chindits, the 77th Brigade, which included British and Ghurkas, whose favorite weapon was the hooked Ghurka knife. Many Marauders also favored this weapon.

However, Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Supreme Allied Commander of the Southeast Asia Command, assigned the Galahads to Lt. Gen. Joseph W. "Vinegar Joe" Stilwell, who commanded the Chinese forces in Burma. Stilwell assigned Brig. Gen. Frank Merrill to command the 5307th and soon the Galahads were known as Merrill's Marauders.

MARCHING INTO BURMA

Early in 1944 Merrill led the Marauders on a secret mission into Burma to track down Japanese soldiers in the jungle. "I was with the Intelligence and Reconnaissance Platoon," Rodriguez said. "Our job was to find the Japanese. After we found them, we'd let our people know, then turn around and make a hit. Sometimes we'd just hit the enemy in some way or kidnap them, or take whatever we could steal to make our mission a lot easier for the troops that would be coming behind us."

A small group of Marauders, including Rodriguez, called themselves the "Dead End Kids." "We would sneak out, get in the Japanese camp and steal them blind," he recalled. "We would steal their maps and everything else, never kill one of them, and come back and turn the stuff in."

SURVIVING THE JUNGLE

Altogether, the Marauders travelled more than 600 miles through Japanese-infested jungle. "The thing that hit the hardest was not the warfare; it was the jungle itself," Rodriguez explained. "It was like being in the Amazon, in a rain forest."

Rodriguez (center front) steps off a bamboo bridge across the Tanai River. Horses fording the river carried ammunition and supplies.

Another obstacle was a scarcity of equipment, food and other supplies. Most of the time the men existed on K-rations and C-rations but Rodriguez remembers times when he went hungry. "We had to live off the jungle, killing the wildlife and eating it — snakes, monkeys — as long as it was something."

The Marauders were on their own; supplies were air-dropped since there were few places in the jungle for planes to land. "Supplies sometimes missed the drop and the Japanese sometimes intercepted food drops and that meant we had to survive," Rodriguez noted.

Rodriguez was in the fight to take the Myitkyina airfield, the final fight for most of the Marauders. After the battle, many were sent home and some became bitter. "When we got back, the war was already over," he said. "They had already had their parades and the boys had got their pat on the shoulder. We were just given our papers and told to go home."

Returning from Burma in 1945, Rodriguez stopped in Wichita, Kan. enroute to New York to recover from wounds. Staying in Wichita, he eventually returned to military service, this time in the National Guard. From the National Guard, he joined the Army Reserve and spent 11 years in the Special Forces.

Rodriguez became a member of the 5048th USAR School when he was too old to jump with Special Forces. He believes his work with NCOs and the NCO Academy was vitally important to training and carrying out traditions. "You can utilize the experience you've got and transfer it for the protection, safety and leadership learning process for the soldiers that follow you," he emphasized.

Atlantic City Trip Was No Vacation

In the spring of 1943, **James K. Beaverson** was selected to spend several weeks in Atlantic City, N.J.

Beaverson, now a master sergeant in the Individual Ready Reserve, didn't earn the trip on a radio game show; the U. S. Army sent him to the oceanfront resort city for basic training.

The York, Pa. native, who was recently reactivated as part of a team of Reserve and Active Component soldiers formed by the 97th ARCOM at Ft. Meade, Md. to assist in administration and logistics, enlisted in the Army in 1943 and, after inprocessing at Ft. Meade, it was on to Atlantic City and the gruelling training which would turn him from a civilian into a soldier.

BOARDWALK TRAINING

"The Army Air Forces had taken over the entire boardwalk," he recalled. "They didn't have a lot of basic training centers then as they do now. I stayed at the Hotel Ambassador where each floor was occupied by a separate company. The Ambassador was quite an expensive place then."

Although Atlantic City was in its heyday as a vacation city in 1943, Beaverson and his fellow basic trainees found little opportunity to enjoy it. "We marched up and down the beach in the sand; God, if that wasn't a tough time," he said.

Following basic, Beaverson was sent to the Army Administration School at Arkansas State University to learn supply and personnel management and later was assigned to the 613th Bombardment Squadron of the 401st Bombardment Group, Geiger Field, Wash., as a member of the ground crew.

A few months later, the unit deployed to England where Beaverson remained throughout the remainder of the war. After his discharge following World War II, he joined the Pennsylvania Air National Guard and was again called up for active duty in the Korean Conflict in 1951. "Believe it or not, I was discharged 60 days later, because a doctor goofed on a diagnosis and thought I had a medical problem," he said. "I hated to get out. I was not happy and fought it, asking for a medical review board."

Photo by Al Taylor

Beaverson found little time to enjoy Atlantic City.

JOINING THE IRR

Seven years later, a review board heard Beaverson's case and he was assigned to the Pennsylvania National Guard. In October 1973 he joined the Individual Ready Reserve.

During his recent six-month active duty stint with the 97th ARCOM at Ft. Meade, the 56-year-old Beaverson served as senior non-commissioned logistician for the 11th Special Forces Group (Airborne) and reviewed clothing and equipment records, property books and document registers.

"I go wherever the Army wants or needs me," he explained. "I feel I owe it. The government spent money training me. I can give it back training someone else."

Photos courtesy Atlantic City, N.J. Press Bureau

Basic trainees take part in Physical Training at Atlantic City Convention Hall in 1943.

Atlantic City Convention Hall, which served as a training site for basic trainees in the early forties, has hosted many major attractions, including the annual Miss America Pageant.

USAR Officers

The Personnel Management Officers (PMOs) in St. Louis can be reached at the following toll-free phone numbers. The numbers are *particularly important* if you're an officer in the Individual Ready Reserve or about to out-process (be released from active duty) from an Active Army installation. If you're in one of these categories, the phones are your link to the USAR.

Colonel, Aviation & Warrant Officer Division	
Colonels	**1-800-325-4387**
	4388/4389
Aviation	**1-800-325-4382**
	4383/4384
	4385/4386
WO	**1-800-325-4361**
Combat Arms Division	
Infantry	**1-800-325-1870**
Armor	**1-800-325-1870**
Field Artillery	**1-800-325-1884**
Air Defense	**1-800-325-1884**
Combat Support Division	
Engineer/Chemical	**1-800-325-4987**
Civil Affairs/MI	**1-800-325-4988**
Military Police	**1-800-325-4986**
Signal	**1-800-325-4985**
Combat Service Support Division	
AG/Finance	**1-800-325-4981**
Ordnance	**1-800-325-4958**
Quartermaster	**1-800-325-4957**
Transportation	**1-800-325-4980**
Special Officer Division	
AMEDD	**1-800-325-1862**
JAG	**1-800-325-1862**
Chaplain	**1-800-325-1862**

IRR Enlisted

Jobs, jobs and more jobs. MOBDES jobs. RCPAC has hundreds of enlisted MOBDES (Mobilization Designation) positions, E-5 and above. And they're *vacant* positions. Interested? Call 1-800-325-1876. If you're a member of the Individual Ready Reserve, MOBDES slots represent the only way to get promoted to E-8 and E-9.

MOBDES jobs involve two-week tours each year with an Active Army organization. The job you have with that organization is the one you assume if and when mobilization occurs.

Promotion boards for IRR enlisted members are held twice a year at RCPAC, and the next one is in December 1981. If you think you're eligible and want to know more . . . call 1-800-325-1876, and ask to speak with your Personnel Management NCO.

Retirees

A survivor, of a Reservist who has completed 20 qualifying years of service and who hasn't reached age 60, is eligible for Survivor Benefit (SBP) benefits — if the Reservist dies.

Payments for SBP coverage don't have to be made until retirement pay starts.

This before-60 election is one of three SBP options offered to Reservists when they become part of the Retired Reserve.

The second option allows Reservists to delay thinking about SBP coverage until they reach age 60. The third offers the opportunity to start receiving benefits on the 60th anniversary of the Reservist's birth, if death occurs before that date. Benefits can also start on the date of death should it occur on or after the 60th birthday.

The cost, paid by the retiree or his survivors, is in the form of a reduction in the retired pay received on or after age 60. The amount of the reduction is determined by the option selected, the base amount selected, plus an additional actuarial charge based on age at election and the age of survivors and their sex.

When RCPAC offers these SBP options to members of the Reserve, response is due at RCPAC within 90 days.

* * *

Reserve retirees get the following benefits before age 60:

- Officer and NCO club membership.
- Indefinite retention of commissions.
- Space available travel within the continental United States including Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico.
- Wearing the uniform on appropriate occasions.

Below are some of the who's, what's and where's about Army retirees during mobilization. The information should answer some of the many questions — tons of questions — that RCPAC, or the Reserve Components Personnel and Administration Center, regularly tackles.

- Today's involuntary preassignment program involves Regular Army retirees. Retired Army Reservists are included only on a *voluntary* basis.
- The program's age limits are 62 for warrant officers and 60 for everyone else (except E-4's and below and second lieutenants, who are ineligible). General officers may be recalled regardless of age.
- Retirees called up in the event of mobilization would report to an installation somewhere in the continental United States. Priority would be given to assigning retirees to installations within 300 miles of home.
- Full reemployment rights, Servicemans Group Life Insurance and Soldiers and Sailors Civil Relief Act coverage and conversion from retiree to active pay status are automatic when active duty starts.
- VA disability compensation would be suspended during mobilization active duty until release from active duty.
- Retirees would report for active duty not later than seven days after mobilization.

The Reserve retiree mobilization situation is bound to change and develop. As things change, we'll tell you about them.

Cadet Bernardo Millan, Univ. of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, seeks relief from the heat with a cooling mud bath at the RECONDO school.

Cadet Joseph Armstrong, Washington & Lee University, eyes the barbed wire warily as he negotiates the school obstacle course.

Cadet Jeryl Cornell, Univ. of Fla., hangs in there during training.

Cadet Michael Harbor, the Citadel, practicing for full size rope drop.

U.S. Army Photo by Spec. 5 Dan Espeland

RECONDO Training: Mud, Sweat & Tears

by Staff Sgt. Jack Frear,
356th Public Affairs Detachment

It's a quiet, hot and dusty day at one of Ft. Bragg's training areas. There's not even a bird singing.

It is so hot and still that you can almost hear the sweat drip off your face.

Suddenly, from out of the undergrowth bursts what appears to be a person. The clothes are caked with drying mud; the head is covered in sand; the boots squelch muddy water at each step. A gutteral voice chants loudly, "RECONDO! RECONDO!"

The animated mud-pack runs off down the road toward a group of soldiers, leaving wet footprints in the North Carolina clay. At this point you know: "This is the 1st ROTC Region Advanced Camp RECONDO School area!"

Each of the 16 1st ROTC Region Advanced Camp Training companies went through the day-long ROTC RECONDO School during their six weeks of summer training.

RECONDO is an acronym taken from Reconnaissance Commando. The concept was developed by General William Westmoreland, according to Master Sgt. Larry Fletcher, Non-commissioned Officer in Charge of the 1st ROTC Region RECONDO School. It was designed to train small unit leaders in the basic skills of patrolling.

The 1st ROTC Region School is comprised of five parts: rappelling (off a 50 foot tower); specialized RECONDO skills; stream crossing; a confidence test (consisting of a rope drop and a slide for life); and a confidence obstacle course.

"The whole day is designed to give the cadets more self-confidence," Fletcher said. The North Carolina State ROTC instructor added that, in addition to giving the cadets more self-confidence, the RECONDO training helped them increase their individual skills.

"Safety is our foremost concern here but we try to retain as much realism and excitement as possible," he noted.

The ROTC Advanced Training School was supervised by six ROTC instructors and supported by 72 soldiers from Ft. Bragg's Company C, 2nd Battalion, 505th Infantry.

"The troopers are the doers," Fletcher explained. "I came down here to Bragg and told them the way we want the cadets to be trained. It's the troopers who actually present the instruction to the cadets."

To qualify for the ROTC RECONDO badge, a cadet must complete one 50-foot rappel, the slide for life, a rope drop, and the cross catwalk at the site. Other requirements include swimming 25 meters, scoring 80 points or more on land navigation, and scoring a minimum of 70 points per event on the Army Physical Readiness Test.

"ROTC has its own RECONDO criteria," commented Fletcher. "It's different from the regular RECONDO. This is stricty a ROTC badge. Each station they go through is required. The number of cadets who actually qualify for the badge is not that great, so it isn't a giveaway type thing."

ROTC Advanced Camp RECONDO training emphasizes building self-confidence and teaching cadets hard skills which will serve them well as new lieutenants in the Army.

U.S. Army Photo by Dave Matthews

Cadet Leslie Weiher, Univ. of Ga., finishes a low crawl obstacle.

Are USAR Volunteers Good Enough?

by Capt. Bob Pratt

Nothing in the Army's personnel picture starts arguments like the "quality" issue. It's an issue that's bugged the service since the end of the draft in 1973.

As the Administration plans to spend 1.5 trillion defense dollars over the next five years, the "quality" of volunteer soldiers is bound to be examined more closely.

• • •

What is "quality"? Can it be defined? Can it be measured? If it can, what's the "quality" of today's USAR enlisted volunteer?

Definitions

One person's definition of a soldier's "quality" is bound to be different from that of another. But there is bound to be something common about all definitions. Perhaps the common link is "good"—how "good" are soldiers?

One man, Dr. T. Owen Jacobs of the Army's Research Institute for Behavioral and Social Sciences (ARI), makes this judgement: "A good soldier is one who does not need his boss standing over him to perform his task."

What's your definition?

Mental Measurement

Like the Active Army, the Army Reserve has experienced a decline in the number of enlistees with high school diplomas and higher mental categories as measured by the Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery (ASVAB).

In 1976, nearly 85 percent of the USAR's unit non-prior service en-

listees were high school graduates. In 1980, the figure was 54 percent. In 1976, roughly 35 percent of unit non-prior service volunteers scored in the higher ASVAB categories (I and II). In 1980, the figure was 21.6 percent.

There was also a sizable drop in the percentage of USAR unit prior service volunteers in the highest categories. However, the percentage of high school graduates in this group remained above 71 percent through the same period.

In September 1976, it was estimated that nearly 48 percent of the Selected Reserve's enlisted force (mostly unit people, all ranks) fit into the two highest ASVAB categories. In May 1981, it was estimated at just below 37 percent. As you might expect, the percentage of the force fitting into the next lower category, III, climbed. (RCS DD 1147 Reports)

Another Measurement: "Significant Life Events"

Several experts argue that the social backgrounds and personal attributes, as well as educational levels, of today's volunteer soldiers demand the return of some kind of involuntary national service that would provide the Army with a better "mix" of people. They point to the fact that there is a larger number of soldiers who marry — and divorce — at a younger age. More younger soldiers are single parents. More younger soldiers buy expensive items with small incomes. In short, life is tougher for many, and tougher for more than during the draft days. These experts contend that fewer soldiers are mature enough to adjust to the Army.

Northwestern University sociology professor Charles Moskos Jr. is one of the more visible critics of the "quality" of volunteers and advocates the return to involuntary service. He writes that today's soldiers — particularly white soldiers — are less representative of the population on the outside. He feels that volunteers are less likely to possess "middle class attributes," or the inclination to get ahead. He adds that today's volunteer high school graduate tends to come from among weaker students.

A 1976 U.S. Government Accounting Office report pointed out that non-high school graduates and lower ASVAB category Active Army volunteers are "more likely to be seen as performing unsatisfactorily, to have been subject to disciplinary action and less likely to indicate favorable reinlistment intentions."

Many worry about soldiers' quality, but there are too many ifs.

Indeed, recent research (preliminary results from a Rand Corportation study) indicates that Active Army volunteers who possess high school diplomas and who do better on the ASVAB probably do better on Skill Qualification Tests (SQTs) after training.

The USAR

So what do mental scores, 12 years of school and "significant life events" mean for the USAR?

A recent study done for the Department of Defense says there's a strong connection between those volunteers who leave USAR units before they're supposed to and those who lack high school diplomas, who earn low incomes or are unemployed, and who are single parents.

But there's little information on how well unit volunteers perform their skills down the road and what their performance has to do with diplomas and ASVAB results. There just isn't a set of reliable "predictors" about how long and how well USAR soldiers can perform their military skills.

The ARI reports that getting a handle on these "predictors," or measuring sticks, will be a long, hard and expensive job.

Keep in mind that USAR units train for short periods. Training can't be a lengthy, intense affair. USAR units don't use the SQT for management purposes. Most enlisted members of the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) don't train at all and don't take the SQT. In fact, the Reserve Components Personnel and Administration Center, the IRR's manager, is searching for training standards to evaluate IRR enlisted people who do occasionally train with the Active Army.

Other Things To Think About

Poor ASVAB performance, lack of a high school diploma and tough times in younger years may not spell disaster for a soldier later on.

- People mature. Some learn to think, read and write better as they get older. Some learn to be soldiers and citizens through examples set by others.
- Good — or bad — unit leadership and personnel management practices are known to have a big influence on a soldier's success.
- Many USAR *units* do as well as and sometimes better than Active Army units on Army Training Evaluation Program (ARTEP) exercises.
- The IRR, upon which the nation will depend heavily during war, contains soldiers who are fairly fresh from active duty experience. Consider the 95,000 E-4s waiting out their military service obligations.

"Quality" worries linger. As a study done for the Senate Armed Services Committee noted, "The quality requirements of Reserve jobs appear at least equal, and perhaps greater than, those in the active forces. This means that the decline that has occurred during the AVF (All-Volunteer) force era is potentially very serious."

But this business of measuring "quality" is sticky. There are just too many variables, and much more has to be learned. Maybe that's the most important thing to remember as the "quality" of the USAR volunteer enlisted force is explored.

* * *

Army Reserve Magazine asked two key people, leaders who oversee USAR units and the IRR, what they think of today's USAR soldier. Read on and you'll see what they think.

Army Leaders Discuss USAR Volunteers

How does today's USAR volunteer stack up to the soldiers who joined the USAR ten years ago — the men who had to contend with the draft? Is he or she as mature, motivated and able to be trained? Is today's volunteer as able to serve and fight in wartime?

Here are some answers from two "big guns."

* * *

General Robert M. Shoemaker is commander of U.S. Army Forces Command, which is headquartered at Ft. McPherson, Georgia. All USAR units are under FORSCOM's command.

General Robert M. Shoemaker

"The question is not how we compare to 10 or 20 years ago, but how the soldiers that man our Reserve components today do in creating units which can do the job. That question applies to the Active Army, the Army Reserve and the National Guard. The first question I ask first sergeants and commanders as I visit our troop units is, 'How do the soldiers that you are getting today from training compare with those you remember 10 years, or 15 years or 20 years ago?' And I get a variety of answers. By far the most common answer is that today's soldiers entering our Active and Reserve Component units can be made good soldiers if the leadership does its job, trains them properly and creates cohesive and proud units that work together on their battlefield mission.

A Good Soldier

"A good soldier is one who does his or her job as part of the team, crew, squad or section. The Army is a team activity and good units are developed because a lot of individuals work toward common goals. I tell commanders that the question of whether or not any particular individual will become a good soldier, according to my definition, depends on three things.

"The first thing is made up of the qualifications, values, standards and characteristics an individual brings to our units when he or she is recruited. They're created in the first 18 or 20 years of the individual's life by the family, the school, the church and the community.

"A second thing is the leadership we give them when they join the Army. That's a very, very important factor in determining whether an individual becomes a good soldier.

"A third factor, also influenced by the chain of command, is the climate or environment we create in our units which determine whether leadership will flourish. That climate and environment depends, in turn on the support of the American people. So it's all of these things put together.

"My judgement is that the people manning our Active Army, Army Reserve, and National Guard will produce units as fine as have ever represented this country in any of our previous wars. Of course, there are some men and women who are recruited who do not finish basic training — they're just not fit, physically or mentally, for military service. And we lose them. My perception, however, from visits to hundreds of units, is that the percentages are probably very similar to those that I remember during the 35 years I've served in the Army.

Retention

"I believe that the motivations that keep people in units and that cause them to become productive unit members are the same as 10 or 20 years ago — leadership and satisfaction. If we don't provide these, soldiers are going to leave us. That may not have been as true back in the draft days when leaving the Guard or Reserve meant the possibility of being drafted.

Officers

"The ROTC program needs to produce more lieutenants in the next few years to provide sufficient officers for the USAR and the Guard, in addition to the Active Army. The real challenge is in retaining them and keeping their interest high and in teaching them the things officers must know. Most units are doing a good job at these vital tasks.

Attitude

"For the last 12 years, I've observed a real turnaround in the health of the USAR and the Guard. I can see it. Part of it has to do with the numbers. We've gained 60,000 people in the Army Reserve and National Guard in the last 18 months. That's an enormous feat and it's come about for two reasons. Recruiting has been good but the big change has come in retention. Our retention has improved in each of the last three years; that is another way of saying that we lose less people. More are signing up to stay in units. That's a good indicator that our units are getting healthier. Training is certainly better. All units have a wartime job; that is, they know what their wartime mission will be. The momentum is going in the right direction. We still have lots of things to work on, but the recent improvements are encouraging.

"Greater involvement with the Active Army, CAPSTONE, and full-time manning are part of it. I think USAR and Guard units certainly know they're needed, know they are wanted, know there is interest throughout the total force in working with them. They are being treated as professionals and equals, and I think that has an effect on the improved climate in units. We're not just talking. We're working together. It's one thing to preach Total Army. It's another thing to get out and work Total Army. We're working it."

Brigadier General Charles F. Briggs is the commander of the Reserve Components Personnel and Administration Center, or RCPAC, in St. Louis, Missouri. RCPAC is responsible for the management and training of the Individual Ready Reserve.

Brig. Gen. Charles F. Briggs

"It's hard for me to compare today's IRR troop with the IRR soldier of ten years ago. What can be said is that IRR soldiers are a mirror of the Active Army. The IRR is largely the Active Army getting off active duty.

"Two big things have happened at the same time. First, the nation's 'closet patriots' have emerged. The older generation is teaching its children that the military is important, that it deserves respect.

"Second, I'm impressed with the leadership I see, and I'm elated with what I see in our NCOs. That's where it has to start, with the NCOs. The new patriotism and the leadership are a good combination.

"Remember that motivation is not a function of the individual. It's a function of the leadership he receives. Today's IRR soldier can do the job once he's convinced that what he's doing is important.

"What's amazing is that there's been a very recent, very fundamental change in the way young people learn. The silicon electronic chip and the CRT (cathode ray tube, or television monitor) dominate learning. They didn't 10 years ago. While this change has happened, the traditional methods we use to evaluate learning haven't caught up.

"I'm not convinced that young people are any less able to learn: I think we can retrain people in their military skills more easily than many people assume. There are some very smart kids out there."

The Army Many Never Think About

The chart below shows a part of the Army too few people think about. Most people probably don't *know* about it.

It's the "pretrained manpower" pool. That means people with military experience who don't belong to Reserve or Active Army units and who can be called in the event of mobilization.

What do the "Control Groups" mean?

• "Reinforcement" folks are those people who don't belong to units and who don't belong to the five other control groups listed on the left.

• "MOBDES" people are mobilization designees who train with and report to specific Active Army organizations during mobilization.

• "OADO" means Officer Active Duty Obligor officers with USAR appointments who are authorized a delay in entry on active duty.

• All the people below belong to the *Individual Ready Reserve*, or the IRR. Because so many don't know what the IRR is, it's sometimes called, in fun, the "Invisible Ready Reserve."

The other parts of this pool are:

• "Standby" Reservists, who for some reason (they're key employees in their civilian jobs or burdened with a particular hardship) are not in the Ready Reserve (units and the IRR).

• "Retirees" are retired from both the USAR and the Active Army.

If you didn't know it . . . you know now that these "pretrained manpower" people are part of the Total Army.

PRETRAINED MANPOWER

CONTROL GROUPS	STRENGTH		
	OFFICER	ENLISTED	TOTAL
REINFORCEMENT (INCL ANNUAL TRAINING)	31,100	163,000	194,100
MOBDES	6,400	300	6,700
OFFICER ACTIVE DUTY OBLIGOR (OADO)	3,200	----------	3,200
INDIVIDUAL READY RESERVE (IRR) TOTAL	40,700	163,300	204,000
STANDBY	16,300	1,000	17,300
RETIRED	202,700	247,200	449,900
PRETRAINED MANPOWER GRAND TOTAL	259,700	411,500	671,200

Chart, courtesy RCPAC

Long Overdue: USAR Recruiters Spread the Word on Active Posts

by Capt. Bob Pratt

If you look into the recent past, you'll find a huge hole in the Army's personnel system. It opened wide every time a soldier finished active duty and out-processed through separation/transfer points the world over.

The hole was ignorance.

All soldiers knew was that it was time to go. They were infected with what's been called "stacked arms syndrome" — and they left as soon as forms and feet could carry them. Many soldiers didn't (and don't) know that enlistment means, by law, a six-year hitch; usually two to four years Active duty and the rest in the USAR.

Some with military service obligations didn't know that there was a USAR in which they could participate either as unit members or in the IRR. Many soldiers departing active duty without obligations were as unaware of USAR opportunities.

The result was that USAR units lost countless thousands of potential members with active duty experience, and the IRR had troops that didn't know they were still part of the Army.

Troops out-process at Ft. Campbell. The Army can no longer afford to let its soldiers leave active duty without thorough knowledge of the Reserve Components.

Full-Timers

Fortunately, the hole is being closed.

Full-time USAR In-Service Recruiters (ISR) are now a regular part of reenlistment shops at Active Army installations. They're getting the word out about the USAR long *before* troops leave active duty. At least 60 days before. It has to be this way. As soldiers get nearer the end, it gets harder to put the USAR into their minds.

The number of ISR grows, too. In the fall of 1980, the number of full-time AGR ISR was 60. Now it's 93. Twenty-five are in Europe, four are in Korea and 64 are in the Continental United States.

ISR do more than promote the USAR; they promote staying on active duty, and try to convince people planning to leave that not leaving is the first and best choice. If soldiers feel that staying isn't the best thing for them, ISR go to work pointing out the advantages of joining USAR units. And if that doesn't work, ISR can direct departing troops to the IRR and its individualized training and management.

So ISR are Total Army workers. They help man the whole force.

At Ft. Campbell, Ky.

At the home of the 101st Airborne (Air Assault) is Sgt. Maj. Wil-

liam Hammond. He's the USAR's "man" at Ft. Campbell, the ISR.

He's very, very good. In fact, the folks at the Pentagon consider him and his team among the best, if not the best ISR professionals in the Army.

Hammond coordinates closely with the Active Army reenlistment NCOs throughout the Division. He knows what soldiers are scheduled to leave 210 days in advance, and starts talking with them 60-90 days in advance. The idea is to get everyone counseled at least three times: individually, in groups, and before outprocessing is completed.

As any good salesman, Hammond highlights the advantages of his product, the Army.

"Have you finished school? Thought about college? That Reserve (unit) check looks mighty good in the mailbox each month."

"OK. You're getting out. But you'll still be a Reservist (with a remaining military service obligation). You can take advantage of your time — or you can let time take advantage of you. If you're settling down in Knoxville, let me see if I can't get you a good unit home. If you don't know where you'll be when you leave Ft. Campbell, we'll get you working with the IRR folks in St. Louis."

He's on top of USAR unit vacancies and relishes every chance to get departing soldiers unit positions. When Hammond says he's a "soldier helping soldiers," he means it. (By the way, being counseled by Hammond is a bit like talking with your father. He's that compelling.)

Getting Along

It takes time for ISR and Active Army retention people to get used to each other. That's expected. After all, the USAR and the Active Army, although parts of one Army, have their own unique characteristics.

But good rapport pays off. Sgt. Maj. Donald Bradshaw, the ISR at Ft. Lewis, Wash., remarks that, "in our situation, the Active folks pick on what we say. They get involved. We get excited, they get excited. It rubs off."

More Tools That Help

ISR can offer some new incentives to soldiers interested in continuing their careers in the USAR:

- *A One-Year IRR Enlistment.* This allows anyone leaving active duty who hasn't a remaining military service obligation to take a one-year "try-out" option. The enlistment is accomplished at the separation/transfer point.

- *A Dual-Component Enlistment Option.* Anyone leaving active duty, again without a remaining military service obligation, can enlist in a special control group, and then be assigned automatically to the USAR on separation day. This saves time and trouble, especially for people returning from overseas.

Officers, Too

Full-time USAR officers assigned to Active Army installations also have a Total Army mission. They're counseling all officers leaving active duty and putting them in touch with their Personnel Management offiecrs at RCPAC in St. Louis.

What Makes It Work?

What makes the ISR program work? What will make it fail? The support it gets, or doesn't get, from commanders at Active Army posts. "The key is commander involvement, no question," stafes the Army's Director for Military Personnel Management, Brig. Gen. Donald Connelly.

101st Airborne soldiers are highly trained. In-Service Recruiters try to keep talented soldiers from slipping away before release from active duty.

Photos by Bob Pratt

* * *

There's worry that too many enlisted people and officers still don't know that they're obligated Individual Ready Reservists when they leave active duty.

But ISR are helping to make the hole smaller, keep people from "falling through the cracks," and man the total force.

The symbol of Total Army recruiting at Ft. Campbell.

Long, Hot Summer: Reservists "Take the War" to Fort Jackson

Story by Henry Kearney, photos by Pete Reilly

The dark clouds of war threaten the United States as the Headquarters Command of the 108th Division (Training), headquartered in Charlotte, N.C., puts the finishing touches on its mobilization plan.

As war breaks out in late spring, Reservists assigned to the Division converge on Ft. Jackson, S.C. to assume their mobilization mission — training soldiers.

During wartime, Ft. Jackson, which normally conducts basic and advanced individual training for combat service support enlistees, must train thousands of infantry soldiers as well. The heavy influx of trainees coupled with the fort's limited billeting space means that training companies will have to camp at bivouac sites for several of the hottest weeks of summer.

Although the wartime mobilization described was hypothetical, it provided hundreds of 108th Division Reservists with an ideal opportunity to test their skills as trainers and training administrators.

Approximately 50 of those Reservists spent almost the entire summer of 1981 at Ft. Jackson serving as cadre in two combat service support basic training units and in one specially organized training company for infantry soldiers. In early June, the Division's Headquarters Command and staff merged with the post's Headquarters and Directorate staff for two full weeks, filling the jobs of their counterparts in running one of the Army's busiest training centers.

While the 108th's training professionals exercised their mobilization roles at the fort, they also helped Ft. Jackson test its ability to perform its wartime task of training several thousand soldiers in a few short months.

108th drill sergeant barks cadence as trainees trudge to a Ft. Jackson rifle range.

1980 PLANNING

Planning for the 1981 test began in the summer of 1980 when 108th Division and Ft. Jackson staffers took part in "MOBEX 80", an exercise aimed at determining the equipment, personnel and logistical needs for the post to beef up its training efforts in a mobilization.

"MOBEX 80" planners discovered that there would be problems housing an expanded trainee population on post. To meet mobilization requirements and to avoid a housing and transportation crunch, they plotted several bivouac sites near the fort's ranges for training companies.

Exercise participants also identified combat equipment the fort would need to borrow from the 108th Division and the South Carolina Army National Guard to support infantry training. To help meet requirements for an infantry training test during the summer of 1981, the Division and the South Carolina Guard loaned the post several items, including a DRAGON missile system, 81 mm mortars and a Tube-Launched Optically Tracked Wire Command Length Guided Missile (TOW) system.

INFANTRY OSUT

In early June, 1981, two officers and 20 enlisted soldiers from the 108th Division came to Ft. Jackson for a gruelling 14-week test. Their mission was to serve as company cadre, conducting infantry One Station Unit Training (OSUT) for approximately 270 trainees. Since time would be in short supply during a

mobilization, the idea behind OSUT is to push soldiers through 12 weeks of basic and advanced infantry training at one place. This marked the first time infantry OSUT, which is commonly conducted at Ft. Benning, Ga., was ever tried at Ft. Jackson.

For most of the 22 Reservists, scheduling 14 weeks of active duty training presented no problem since they were either self-employed or employed as teachers or in seasonal businesses.

To make the training as realistic as possible for Reservists serving as cadre, the OSUT company's schedule was plotted as if it was one of 25 training companies in cycle, according to Lt. Col. Wade H. Ison III, Assistant 108th Division Chief of Staff for Training and Operations. Ison explained that this captured the realism of a mobilization situation requiring the OSUT company to spend more than six weeks at various bivouac sites after being housed in a company area for the first four weeks of the training cycle.

For the cadre and trainees, it meant hot July and August nights and even hotter days with no air-conditioned barracks refuge.

"The best thing about the whole experience is that it gives us a chance to get into a real training environment and find out what kinds of problems we may have to face when we're called up someday," said Staff Sgt. William Bostic of the 1st Battalion, 321st Regiment. "This is not just summer training for us; it's the real thing."

Sgt. First Class Bobby Toney, a native of nearby Columbia, S.C. who is assigned to the 108th Division's Training Command, served as senior field drill sergeant for the OSUT company. Toney, an active Army drill sergeant in the late nineteen-sixties, said many of the infantry trainees he worked with during the summer months actually asked for stricter disciplinary standards. "The equipment we have to train people is much better today than it was ten years ago and the soldiers we're training are more intelligent but enforcing discipline is harder than it used to be," he said.

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT BT

While the infantry OSUT test was being conducted, another group of approximately 30 officers and en-

Staff Sgt. William Bostic sets a brisk early morning pace for OSUT trainees enroute to a range.

Sgt. 1st Class Bobby Toney (right foreground) and 1st Lt. Ernest W. Frierson provide M-16 rifle instructions to a trainee.

listed soldiers assigned to the 108th Division took ten weeks out of their summer to serve as cadre for two Ft. Jackson combat service support basic training (BT) companies.

Like their fellow Reservists in the OSUT company, most were teachers or self-employed individuals who sacrificed their vacation time to train in their mobilization roles. Although they received some assistance from Ft. Jackson permanent party personnel, responsibility for the day-to-day operation of the two BT companies fell squarely on the shoulders of the Reservists.

"This is much better training than a satellite assignment with a basic training company for two weeks of AT (Annual Training)," said Sgt. First Class Max Gee, a Reserve drill sergeant. "Normally we join a company in mid-cycle. We don't get the flavor of what the drill sergeants and trainees are going through."

Capt. Steven Fisher, commander of one of the BT companies, said he was most surprised by the amount of planning required during a training cycle. "All of the reporting requirements and paperwork were just overwhelming at first," he said. "I think I speak for myself and all of our NCOs when I say there's a lot more to this job than we thought. For me, being responsible for 250 trainees and thousands of dollars worth of equipment was a real eye-opener."

Although the OSUT test was a one-year test, Ft. Jackson officials said they expect Reservists to serve on extended active duty as cadre for even more BT companies next year. Maj. John E. Turlington, chief of the Training Division of the fort's Directorate of Plans and Training, said the addition of 108th Division personnel as BT company cadre not only provided a boost for Reservists' mobilization training but also greatly assisted Ft. Jackson in handling its annual heavy influx of basic trainees during the summer.

MERGING STAFFS

In conjunction with the OSUT and BT tests, the 108th's Headquarters Command and staff took over the jobs of their Ft. Jackson counterparts for two weeks in June.

The purpose of the merger was to familiarize the Division's staff with the daily operation of the training post, according to Maj. Gen. Berlyn K. Sutton, 108th Division commander. Sutton added that, in the event of a mobilization, the 108th's Headquarters and staff would take a major role in running the post.

108th Division officials taking part in the merger said that it worked successfully, boosting the morale of Reservists who got a better feel for their mobilization jobs.

Training hundreds of soldiers and helping to run a multi-million dollar operation (Ft. Jackson) — Annual Training 1981 proved to be a productive learning experience for the professionals of the 108th Division.

Staff Sgt. James Irby inspects a trainee platoon.

991st Truckers On the Road Again

Story and photos by
Capt. Bob Matteson, 120th ARCOM

Who hauls heavy stuff on the open highway and likes Willie Nelson's "On The Road Again"? Some guy hauling refrigerators to Toledo?

Not quite. It's the 991st Transportation Company from Salisbury, S.C. Willie's tune is the unit's theme song.

The cargo doesn't look like a load of frost-free Amanas, either.

The 8-inch Howitzers, command tracks and ammunition carriers belong to the 7th Battalion, 9th Field Artillery (FA), from Avon Park, Fla. The 991st recently hauled this impressive tonnage to Ft. Stewart, Ga. so that the Florida gunners could conduct Annual Training.

"There was only one time during the whole trip when I was concerned," said 1st Lt. Jack Ramsey Jr., the unit commander. The reason for his worry was a 40-year old bridge just outside Avon Park. There was some doubt that the bridge would support each 80-ton-plus truck fated to cross it.

Ramsey made the decision. He took the first rig over himself. The bridge stood.

When the last truck made the other side, Ramsey mentioned that he was "damn glad to be across."

In fact, the 991st logged more than 1200 miles on its mission without mechanical problems or safety violations.

Many of the unit's truckers and mechanics do similar work in civilian life. That helps when it comes time for Reserve duty. Sgt. 1st Class Richard C. Jones, a full-time unit truckmaster, remarks, "This is the most professional unit I have ever seen. What makes it so is the superior attitude about performance expressed by everyone, and the high quality of the maintenance performed."

The unit's members know the 991st is a first-class outfit. The Reserve Officers Association voted it the number one company size unit in the USAR today.

The only thing that worried the 991st was taking loaded trucks across a 40-year old bridge just outside Avon Park, Fla.

Staff Sgt. Robert Funderburck of the 991st Transportation Co. directs the driver of an 8" self-propelled howitzer as he approaches the trailer for on-loading.

322nd troop disciplines "correctee" during exercises.

Working With Correctees:

Kansas Reservists Retrain Active Army Soldiers

One Reserve unit recently pushed some Active Army soldiers — and pushed them hard. For members of Troop C, 2nd Squadron, 322nd Cavalry from Scott, Kan., it was an unusual break from "normal" training and tough work.

The job? These USAR troops retrained Active soldiers who have disciplinary problems.

That's right. Troop C pitched right in with Ft. Carson's Intensive Training Unit (ITU) for two weeks. The ITU is the only unit of its kind in the United States. Its mission is to straighten out "correctees," or Active soldiers who receive Article 15 administrative punishments by field grade commanders for acts such as disobeying a superior's orders, non-military dress or conduct, or similar violations. For some "correctees," the ITU is their last chance. Failure means the stockade.

It's a tough place, this ITU. It's meant to be. According to Sgt. 1st Class Richard D. Kah, a senior drill sergeant with Troop C, it's as hard for Reservists to constantly drill the "correctees" as it is for the "correctees" to take it.

* * *

The story idea and photos are provided by Staff Sgt. Kat Gleeson and Spec. 5 Virginia Wiegand, 89th ARCOM.

Sgt. 1st Class Fussell aids a "correctee" who became ill during a forced march.

A Ft. Carson "correctee" concentrates during PT.

A "correctee" gets welcomed, and you can just feel what's coming.

Wounded Warrior I:

Bloodless "War" Tests Medical Units

by L. Max Woerner

The stillness of a rainy day is broken as three U.S. Army UH-1 helicopters, each branded with a bright red cross, land on a wide pasture. Army medics quickly move to the choppers and begin unloading wounded soldiers.

From patient to patient, a senior Army doctor moves, sorting the wounded according to the seriousness of their injuries.

Film crews from the TV series "M*A*S*H" aren't carefully shooting and reshooting the action, however. This is an Army production, called Wounded Warrior I, the largest peacetime medical exercise in more than 35 years.

While the stage was set in Central California — at Camp Roberts, Camp San Luis Obispo and Ft. Hunter Ligget — the scenario was set in Central Europe.

The first cry of "medic" brought the result of a European military conflict sharply into focus for 56 Active, Reserve and National Guard units of the Army and Air Force. The challenge: to see how well these soldiers from 14 states and 17 commands are prepared to extract casualties from a NATO battlefield and quickly move them by air or ground to the nearest medical facility — in spite of the efforts of a determined enemy.

The four-day exercise included a medical brigade, two medical groups, two medical battalions, seven field hospitals, three air ambulance units, two clearing companies, two ground ambulance companies and three dispensaries as well as dental and veterinary detachments.

These units were aided by a Reserve aeromedical evacuation group and an Air Guard communication squadron. The California National Guard provided military police, transportation and logistical support.

The medical evacuation process began at Patient Insert Points (PIPs) which represented a division-level medical facility where sick and wounded patients saw doctors for the first time.

Moulage is applied. In this case a minor wound.

Combat Medical Care

The PIP at first sight was like a scene out of Dante's *Inferno* or possibly the film *Night of the Living Dead*. A line of 30 to 40 soldiers stood patiently with casualty tags in hand for moulage (wound simulators and makeup) to be applied. Scattered across an open field on stretchers and shelter halves, or casually standing in small groups, were clumps of "seriously wounded soldiers" — sleeping, talking, or playing cards — apparently unhindered by their open wounds and paralyzing injuries.

Serving as patients were approximately 320 Active and Reserve Component military personnel. They represented 800 admissions during the four days of the exercise.

Thirty-five helicopters and 72 ground ambulances moved the casualties from PIPs to combat support hospitals for immediate emergency care and to evacuation hospitals for specialized care. The combat support hospitals were geared to a maximum 72-hour stay per patient, while the evac hospitals were able to care for a wounded soldier for up to 14 days.

The object of Wounded Warrior I was not to see how well doctors and nurses are able to treat the wounded, but to see how well medical and medical support units are able to operate in a combat situation — moving patients from place to place efficiently and in an orderly manner — with the seriousness of the patient's wounds dictating where the patient is taken and how long he will stay there.

The 352nd Evacuation Hospital from Oakland, Calif. set up shop in a flat, open meadow deep in the heart of Camp Roberts. With ten percent of its equipment in use (40 beds out of a possible 400), the hospital took up more than an acre of ground. At first glance, the hospital looked like a series of Quonset huts surrounded by row after row of red-cross-marked tents.

Actually, the Quonset huts are "inflatables," made of rubber and inflated by turbine engine power packs. These provided a controlled environment for emergency rooms and inten-

sive care areas. Not far away was an expandable operating room with electrical power, water and environmental control coming from a central power pack.

During the May exercise, patients with simulated wounds were brought to Ft. Ligget and Camp Roberts for treatment. Some "casualties" were returned to active duty, while others were evacuated to Camp San Luis Obispo or beyond for further treatment simulating combat medical evacuation.

"Enemy" activities were interspersed throughout the exercise along with nuclear, biological and chemical agent simulations.

Command Post Exercise

At the same time, a Command Post Exercise (CPX) was held at Camp San Luis Obispo for the major hospital-type units which would support a war far behind the front lines.

Field units supported a two and one-half division corps in the Central Germany scenario. The CPX units were in support of three different corps.

The scope of the exercise, although directly related to a NATO wartime mission, also tested the potential employment of units in the event of a major natural disaster. The exercise showed military and civilian disaster authorities how well various military organizations could respond to a national emergency such as a major earthquake.

Photos by L. Max Woerner

Evaluators and medics comfort a soldier with a simulated back wound. This soldier isn't really wounded but playing patient isn't an easy job.

Many Players

Wounded Warrior I was jointly sponsored by the Sixth U.S. Army and the California National Guard. Sixth Army's U.S. Army Readiness and Mobilization Region IV was responsible for evaluating the exercise. The 175th Medical Brigade from Sacramento served as a major command and control headquarters and exercised operational control over corps-level participating U.S. Army medical units. The 75th Maneuver Area Command (MAC) actually controlled the exercise through its six phases. The 124th ARCOM's 2nd Hospital Center served as a command and control headquarters over medical facilities in the theatre communications zone. The 37th Air Medical Evacuation Group (Air Force Reserve) coordinated air evacuation and provided in-flight care of simulated patients from the combat zone to medical facilities in theatre Army. As you can see, there were many, many players.

All of the units represented a combined capability of providing 6,200 beds in the event of real need. This equaled more than all the beds in the City and County of San Francisco and more than the Active Army currently has available.

That's a lot of medical and material expertise . . . in the hands of the Army National Guard and the Army Reserve. Someday, this talent may be called upon to be part of a Total Army war effort. Wounded Warrior proved that the Reserve and Guard are *ready*.

Poof! USAR Unit Becomes Log HQ

Story by Capt. Harold Hicks, 162nd Support Group

Nothing challenges a Reserve unit like a *real*, long and complicated job. And that's just what the job is when you're asked to supply USAR and National Guard units from nine states for 12 weeks. Yup, 12 weeks.

But the job gets done. Col. Jack Y. McLea, the 162nd's commander, helps explain the success. "We employ more highly specialized units according to the mission than ever before. We give the job to the soldier with the expertise. There is nobody here that doesn't have a mission, and we employ everyone in his MOS. That's what makes the whole thing successful."

The unit with the job is the 162nd Support Group, which is headquartered at Ft. Douglas, Utah. The mission requires the 162nd to provide food and petroleum distribution, repair parts supply, laundry and shower facilities, textile renovation, decontamination training, automotive and generator maintenance, transportation and a host of other services for Reservists and Guardsmen at Camp Roberts, Calif.

Doing all this makes the 162nd a Major Logistical Control Headquarters, or MLCH. What makes the job fun — and hard — is getting all the right stuff to many different kinds of units over a three-month period, and breaking up the Group so that the right units spend the right two weeks on Annual Training to support the right units with the right stuff.

In short, the job is a bear.

Mission Busters

Planning this huge task involves two "mission busters." One is getting food, especially perishable food, to the troops in the field. The chore is difficult, but not impossible. "They tell you you can't store rations in the field," observes McLea. "Don't tell us we can't do it until we try."

They do it. The troops eat. Rations are stored and broken down to as many as 23 dining facilities from field storage units throughout the Annual Training cycle.

The other "mission buster" is establishing a temporary Equipment Concentration Site. Although MLCH units train for only two weeks, they have to round up equipment and supplies to remain at Camp Roberts for 12 weeks. What can't be gathered from units from nearby states is procured by the Group staff. Everything is totally coordinated, totally accountable. Through six two-week periods, there's minimal loss and damage. Goods and gas are saved, and the taxpayer spends less.

Members of Salt Lake City's 536th Signal Co. camouflage a radio van for tactical training at Camp Roberts, Calif. The unit lends communication support.

Staff Sgt. William Daniely trains troops in bread making. Training and food play a big part in support provided by the 162nd.

Training

The job the 162nd does *is* its training.

There's more, however. This year, two Active Army NCOs taught courses in field bakery operation and management to 162nd soldiers and others from USAR units in the Sixth Army area. Platoon sergeants and section NCOs participated in Platoon Trainers Workshops. Each platoon sergeant evaluated his subordinates in five to ten SQT tasks during lulls in the mission.

Results

The USAR has 35 percent of the supply and service units of the Army. When units like the 162nd tackle tasks as tough as a MLCH mission, they get better and more important. McLea talks about his troops this year. "When we got through, everybody was successful. We stretched our soldiers farther than they've ever been stretched before. And in each case, we have given the U.S. Army a better soldier than it had before."

Photos by 536th and 539th Signal Companies, 96th ARCOM

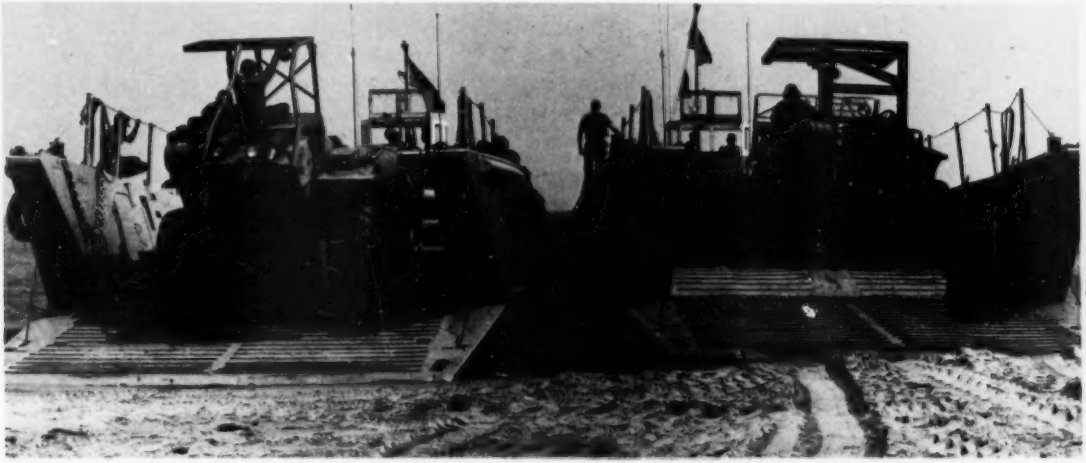


Photo courtesy NW Ayer Agency

Forklifts move in and out of landing craft, delivering the goods that keep ground troops alive. TRANSLOTS exercises involve hundreds of Reservists on Virginia's beaches.

USAR Brings Battle To the Beach

from a story by Capt. Bruce Schoch

Total war, if and when it comes, will place a premium on transportation and logistics as never before. It will mean support on a scale greater than World War II.

That's why the Army exercises its movers and suppliers — in case the real thing happens.

One of the work-outs is TRANSLOTS (Transportation/Logistics-Over-The-Shore. It's an opportunity for Army Reservists and National Guardsmen to find out what it's like to clear beachheads and move supplies inland to fighting troops.

This year, soldiers from four USAR and three National Guard units discovered how everything from fork lifts to huge landing crafts to aircraft are used to sustain a war.

The training involved 48-hour fixed-port exercises at Ft. Eustis, Va., and 36-hour tactical problems on the beaches of Ft. Story, Va., one of the finest amphibious warfare training sites in the country.

Soldiers had to do large jobs quickly and correctly. That's what you'd expect in a mobilization, little time and tons of work.

Photo by Maj. Dick Crossland

Beachmasters concentrate on positioning sea-borne war goods on beach.

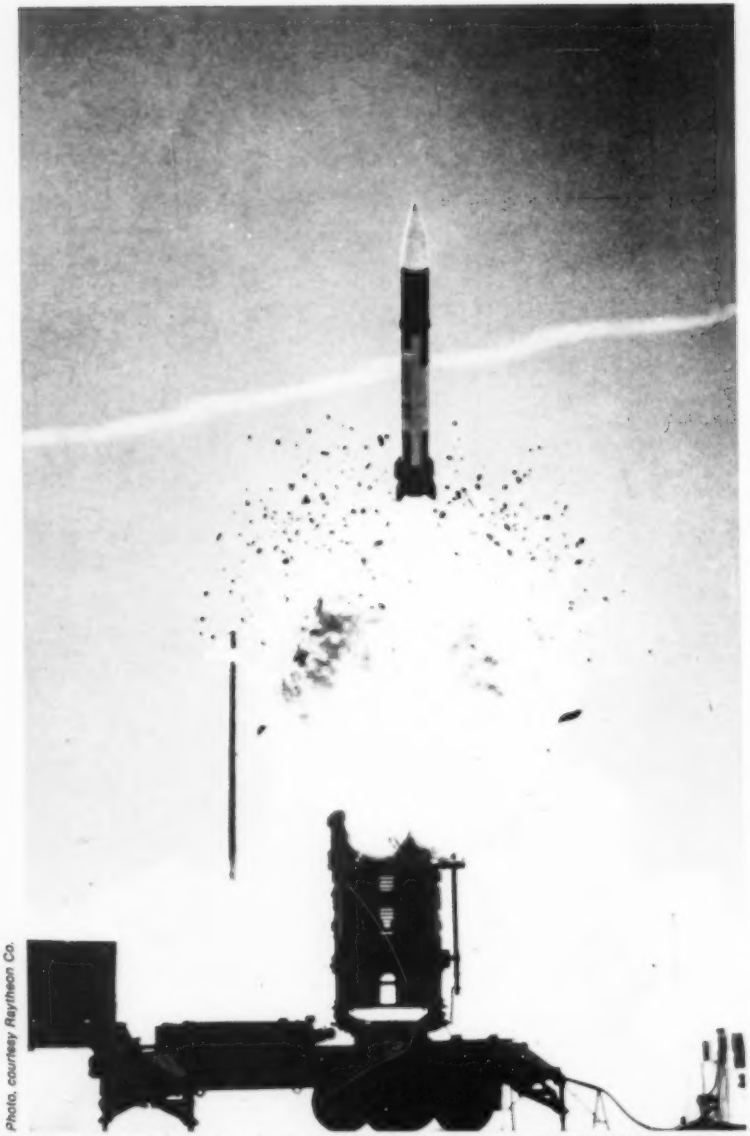
LIFELINE II

The TRANSLOTS exercises are related to a massive, wide-ranging test of the Army's ability to support itself during deployment to a theatre of war. It's called LIFELINE.

This year, in LIFELINE II, fully integrated USAR, National Guard and Active units trained over a 400-mile area, spanning ten states and seven military installations. For three weeks, over thirty transportation units and 45 soldiers were committed to the exercise. Seven units and 500 soldiers were from the USAR and the Guard.

In both TRANSLOTS and LIFELINE II, the USAR's 143rd Transportation Brigade from Orlando, Fla., took charge of an Active Army Headquarters for training purposes. And that's a sign. More and more, the Army Reserve and the Active Army are training together.

Army Air Defense: Improving but Still Inadequate



Photo, courtesy Raytheon Co.

Patriot missile will gradually replace the Nike and Hawk. It can engage several targets simultaneously.

by Maj. Dick Crossland

Inadequate air defense has the Army leadership worried.

Considering our air defense deficiency to be critical, Secretary of the Army John O. Marsh Jr. claims that air defense has been the victim of the "affordability crunch." As a result of past fiscal constraints, much needed air defense improvements have been reduced in scope or deferred to some future date.

However, steps are being taken to upgrade our aging and technologically sub-par air defense systems.

Substantial procurement increases coupled with force structure changes of Army 86 will significantly improve our ability to meet the serious Soviet air challenge. The aim of the Army's long-range air defense plan is to modernize our air defense forces.

This plan, Army Air Defense Program Plan 91, calls for a more effective force with faster rates of fire, increased engagement capability and greater lethality. The plan is tailored to a European scenario while identifying an air defense structure to support the Rapid Deployment Force.

The plan brings at least four new weapons into the Air Defense Artillery (ADA) family, improves two existing systems and replaces the antiquated ADA weapons of the reserve forces.

The new systems are the Stinger shoulder-fired missile to replace the Redeye, the Patriot missile system to replace the venerable high-altitude Nike Hercules of 1950's technology, the all-weather Roland for European vital area defense, and the DIVAD self-propelled gun to replace the Vulcan in the active force.

Chaparral, a Navy Sidewinder on tracks, is being improved and will stay in the ADA inventory until the 1990's. The Improved low-to-medium

altitude missile system will see further electronic counter measure (ECM) improvements but will gradually be phased out of the inventory and replaced by Patriot.

The M-42 "Duster", which is older than most of its Reserve Component crewmen, will be phased out later in the decade. It will be replaced by Vulcans which are leaving the Active Component. Ultimately, the Reserve Components will see the Chaparral and Stinger in addition to the Vulcan.

Although only the National Guard presently maintains a reserve ADA capability, ADA units cannot be ruled out for the USAR in the decade ahead.

Force structure debates over the late 1980's division mix leave yet open the possibility of a USAR line division or two. This would require organic divisional ADA assets.

Regardless of the outcome of the future divisional debate, the Reserve Components will probably not receive the Improved Hawk. This weapon has been sold to 19 countries, and foreign interest remains high. The I-Hawk battery sets may well find ready buyers as we reduce the Hawk force in the 1980's.

Photo, courtesy General Dynamics

Stinger spells danger for low-flying enemy aircraft. It is replacing Redeye.

Why Air Defense?

The modernization of our air defenses is in response to the growing Soviet air capability. Testifying before Congress, Secretary Marsh states that the air threat faced today is awesome. And, the air threat to Central Europe will increase significantly over the next several years.

According to Defense experts, the quality of Warsaw Pact air power will go up in terms of range, payload and capacity and ordnance sophistication. There will be a major increase in close air support through the use of attack helicopters which can carry rockets, bombs, guns and anti-tank missiles.

The U.S. military has long held that no modern army can expect to win in battle unless its maneuver forces can operate free from domination by hostile air power. This means that we must have a cohesive, extensive and mobile umbrella of modern air defense.

Concurrently, the Soviets recognize the value of air power. They consider air strikes to be an extension of field artillery and place great emphasis on tactical air support of ground operations. Their doctrine calls for establishing air superiority as a prerequisite for an offensive.

Once an offensive begins, bombers attack rear areas with first emphasis upon air bases to reduce the opponent's air power. As the attack succeeds, Soviet doctrine has air assets concentrating on advancing enemy reserves. This adds impetus to Soviet pursuit and exploitation while preventing the defender from establishing new defense positions.

Also, lessons learned in the Middle East illustrate the power of air superiority and the value of air defense in diminishing that superiority.

The record of air power in the 1967 Six Day War was impressive. Within 48 hours, through pre-emptive strikes, the Israeli Air Force destroyed two-thirds of the Egyptian Air Force. Israeli land forces had almost complete freedom of maneuver while the Arab forces were severely constrained. The Israelis bombed Egyptian army units at will.

In 1973, the situation was reversed. The Arabs deployed the greatest density and mix of air defense weapons ever used in combat — more than 10,000 systems. The Egyptian crossing of the Suez Canal proceeded smoothly without interdiction by the Israeli Air Force, which had initially been severely degraded by the Arab Air defense. And, without their customary air superiority, the Israelis came very close to losing the war.

From these two wars, we have learned three major points:

- A sophisticated air force, if left un-

restricted, can seriously degrade maneuver forces on the battlefield;

• Aerial-delivered weapons can destroy even the heaviest armored vehicles;

• High performance aircraft, when attacking ground targets, are highly vulnerable to forward air defense systems.

How We Defend

To provide tactical air defense for our ground troops, the Army organizes its ADA assets into divisional and non-divisional forces. Every division has an ADA battalion supplemented by Redeye missile teams.

The typical Active Component ADA battalion has two Chaparral and two Vulcan batteries for short-range, low-altitude air defense. These batteries normally cross-attach platoons to form composite batteries much as mechanized infantry and armor are cross-attached to form combined arms teams.

Vulcans are more maneuverable than the Chaparrals and are assigned to cavalry units and to maneuver forces on the offensive. The Chaparrals then protect vital rear areas. Vulcans can also be used in a ground support role to take advantage of their 20mm. rapid-fire cannon.

The school solution for adequate air defense has been a four-battalion Hawk group in support of a corps. Each division would receive a battalion in direct support leaving the corps one Hawk battalion in general support. The corps would additionally have at least one non-divisional Chaparral/Vulcan battalion to protect priority assets such as key bridges, airfields or POL complexes.

This weapons mix enhances the combat power of individual weapons. The Hawks deny the enemy freedom of movement at medium altitudes. The guns and short-range missiles make low-level attacks costly. As a result, enemy close air support capabilities are diminished.

Of course, there are exceptions. The air assault and airborne divisions have a light ADA force which is a battalion of towed Vulcans. The reserve divisions have the M42 "Duster", which carries twin 40mm. cannon on an M41 medium tank chassis. There are 64 "Dusters" in the reserve ADA battalion.

U.S. Army Air Defense Board photograph

DIVAD packs 40 mm. twin-barrel punch to protect forward combat elements. Note the monstrous spent cartridge.

Army 86

This is the situation today. However, the weapons mix changes as we move toward Army 86.

The Heavy Divisions (Armored and Mechanized) will have an ADA battalion of two Improved Chaparral batteries and three DIVAD batteries. The DIVAD stands for Division Air Defense gun, which will be an all-weather, radar-directed system using two 40mm. cannons in an armored turret on a M48A5 tank chassis. There will be 12 DIVAD guns per battery.

Infantry divisions, such as the 2nd and 7th, will have one Improved Chaparral battery and three light air defense weapon batteries. The light air defense weapon exists today only as a concept meaning that the four leg divisions will rely upon a Vulcan/Chaparral mix until a new system can be developed and fielded.

Corps 86 will have an Improved Chaparral battalion and a Gun/Stinger battalion. Notably absent from published plans are medium altitude missile assets for the corps. Nevertheless, it is doubtful that the Army will abandon the principle of medium altitude ADA in general support.

Because of its ability to displace rapidly in echelon and its all-weather capability, the Improved Hawk has been the cornerstone of ADA for years. However, the Patriot is the key to our future air defense. It replaces both I-Hawk and the Nike Hercules.

Patriot is a long-range system capable of engaging multiple targets simultaneously. (The I-Hawk can engage up to three targets, but the Nike Hercules is limited to firing upon a single target.) Patriot uses electronically-scanning, phased array radar plus a sophisticated computer and guidance system.

It is probable that six NATO nations will acquire Patriot including Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands. Japan has also expressed an interest in Patriot.

All-weather, short-range Roland will protect critical European rear areas. U.S. Army Photo

Plans call for a U.S. buy of 13 Patriot battalions of six batteries each. Several battalions are targeted for Europe, and the balance will be assigned to FORSCOM with other batteries at Ft. Bliss, Tex., as a training base.

Ten batteries have been purchased. The Administration has accelerated Patriot procurement and will have 58 batteries in hand by 1985. The Carter plan was to buy 46 batteries in the same time frame.

The Nike Hercules, which succeeded the Nike Ajax, was fielded in the 1950's. It was intended to destroy large aircraft formations with a single nuclear warhead. At one time, hundreds of Nike Hercules were deployed around major U.S. cities, but this defense was curtailed and eventually closed in 1976. The last Nikes, including those in Europe, will go out of the inventory as Patriot comes on board.

The Stinger figures prominently in air defense plans. Well into production, it is a replacement for the Redeye. It has a forward engagement capability lacking in the Redeye and has a slightly improved range.

Stinger began replacing Redeye in February 1981 starting with the 11th Armored Cavalry in Germany. We will buy 1356 Stingers this year and 2544 in FY 82. This is an increase of 470 over previous FY 82 plans. The total Stinger buy is 30,453 at an expected cost of $2.547 billion.

Redeye has been fielded in two-man teams assigned to maneuver battalions. Under Army 86, Stinger will be assigned to the ADA battalion where every battery will have a Stinger platoon. Each division has had approximately 60 Redeye teams, while Army 86 will place an even larger number of Stinger teams in the Heavy Divisions.

Plans call for the first production of DIVAD guns to reach the Army in 1982. Fifty guns are programmed for FY 82, and 96 more are sought in FY 83. The planned buy is 618 guns to provide fast-reacting, highly mobile air defense to protect forward combat elements. The program will cost $4.772 billion.

The final new weapon under procurement is Roland. It is an all-weather, short-range missile system which is air-transportable by C-141 or C-130. It was selected to provide the minimum essential short-range protection to critical European rear areas.

Only four Roland battalions are to be bought. These will be divided between CONUS and Europe, where they will provide protection for depots and air bases. Roland, which will cost $3.4 billion, could also support the RDF.

Is It Enough?

A get-well price of more than $20 billion has been forecast for Army Air Defense. This sum excludes the idealized light air defense weapon for conventional infantry divisions and includes only those major programs mentioned above.

Even with this heavy price tag, is the effort enough? Probably not!

Using employment data in current Army field manuals, a constrained air defense for the projected force calculates out to $63 billion at today's procurement prices. Using our newest weapons, this sum would buy a tactical air defense for two theatres of operation totalling the proposed divisions and the present 38 independent brigade-sized maneuver elements.

The sheer magnitude of the potential air defense deficiency is staggering. Substantial procurement increases in FY 82 and beyond will selectively modernize our forces, but it will be the middle of this decade before we can achieve air defense adequacy for our forward deployed forces or provide state-of-the-art air defense to the RDF.

As Army Chief of Staff Gen. E. C. Meyer has written, "nearly a decade of neglect has pushed the get-well period further into the future." Modernization will go first to the forces deployed to NATO and the RDF. The rest of the Army will have to make do until then.

How to See About Hands On Training in Air Defense

If you're a member of the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) and have an air defense Military Occupational Specialty (MOS) or Specialty Skill Identifier (officer SSI), there's an excellent opportunity to get some training.

It's called counterpart training. It means working in your air defense skill with the Active Army for a short period. The way to set it up is to call your personnel manager in St. Louis.

The Personnel Management NCO for enlisted air defense IRR members is Sgt. Ken Parker. His number is: 1-800-325-1876. The Personnel Management Officer for ADA officers can be reached at 1-800-325-1884 (Maj. Bob Sharp). Calls are toll-free.

Counterpart training is important for IRR soldiers who want to work in their air defense skills in the USAR. It's the way to "keep your finger in the pie," as enlisted MOBDES (mobilization designee) air defense slots just don't exist and officer ADA MOBDES vacancies are few. There are no air defense units in the USAR.

If you're in the IRR and want to explore training in other specialties, talk with your manager. Your military and civilian background play a large part in "switching."

There are roughly 1900 officers in the Ready Reserve with ADA skills. Approximately 1300 officers are in the IRR. Of the roughly 4700 Ready Reserve enlisted members with skills in the air defense career management field, approximately 4600 are in the IRR (estimates: DCSPER 46 May 81).

Hawk, a cornerstone of Army Air Defense, is a popular export item.

Photo, courtesy Onandaga, County (N.Y.) Sheriff's Office

Driving...Drinking...Dying

by Kelly Bowers

Alcohol is involved in at least half of all traffic deaths each year. It's the leading killer of teenagers.

The Worldwide Survey of non-medical Drug Use Among Military Personnel in 1980, as reported in the *Missile Ranger* in May, stated that most Army personnel drink occasionally. Eight percent were suspected to be alcohol dependent.

For Reservists, there are some even more important facts. There is a surge of accidents involving drinking drivers from roughly 6 p.m. to 1 a.m. And drinking-related accidents increase on weekends. These are times when Reservists are likely to be on the road. Add the common factor of fatigue, and you've got dynamite.

Booze goes straight to your bloodstream. Coffee, cold showers, fresh air and exercise won't change that. Only time and your liver can do it. What's bad is that your perception of reality, as well as your good judgement, is altered by alcohol. In other words, it's easy not to know that you're less able to drive as you drink more.

If you're foolish enough to drink and drive, at least know your limit. It takes the body roughly one hour to neutralize one beer, one shot of whiskey or one glass of wine. The best thing to do, of course, is not to drink and drive.

Staying on a friend's couch, calling a cab or walking can be a little inconvenient. But they're cheaper than the cost of a funeral.

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Photo by Dick Crossland